

AGUA PRIETA REMAINS YET IN THE HANDS OF CARRANZA

Villa, With the Main Part of His Army, Reported to Be on the Way to Cuernavaca Where He Can Resupply It With Water.

VILLA ATTACK WAS LIGHT DURING NIGHT

Residents of Douglas Moved Back From the Danger Zone Along the International Boundary; Interest Maintained.

Verification of the weakened condition of Villa's forces, and the seeming assurance that a decisive battle with Calles will not take place for twenty-four or forty-eight hours at the earliest, were had at a late hour last night when Villa started a retreating movement of his army toward Cuernavaca, fifteen miles south of Agua Prieta. This was undertaken, it was said on good authority, in order that Villa's travel-worn and ill-provisioned soldiers could secure water and provisions before launching their crucial assault on the Carranza troops entrenched at Agua Prieta.

Prior to the withdrawal of Villa's army, Douglas was in the throes of a mild panic in which 1,500 or so residents took part. This was occasioned by orders from the United States authorities for all householders living south of Sixth street to abandon their homes immediately. A new military zone was created, embracing those sections of Douglas included from Fifth street to the international boundary line.

As a result of the exodus, scores of Douglas families came to Bisbee last night. Others turned to Tucson and nearby towns within easy traveling distance of the Sonoran city.

Latest official advices place the casualties suffered by Americans from stray Mexican bullets at nine. Henry J. Jones, a private in Company C, 11th Infantry, died of his injuries in the regimental hospital yesterday. Jones had been assigned to a crowded trench on the American side near the custom house at Agua Prieta. He climbed to the top of the trench early Tuesday morning, wrapped his blanket around him and went to sleep. A stray bullet struck him in the stomach and he rolled down among his companions, mortally wounded. His body was taken last night to Ferguson's undertaking establishment.

Other soldiers who were wounded yesterday by stray bullets are Sergeant Mays and Private Mitchell of Company I, 7th Infantry; Private Tank, Company K, 11th Infantry. Fresh wound in the leg; Private O. V. Widdan, Company A, 7th Infantry, fresh wound in the neck, and H. K. Jones, a civilian, shot in the left shoulder.

Early yesterday, Villa sharpshooters rained the roofs of several houses deserted near the boundary line and took "pot shots" at the soldiers in the foremost trenches out of Agua Prieta. Calles' men returned their fire to dislodge them. As a result, bullets whistled into the southern outskirts of Douglas. One entered a window in the home of Fire Chief Nemeck but none of the family was injured. A bullet crashed into the office of G. Leivier, a printer, and was deflected against a tin plate. A. W. Colton's family was sitting in the dining room of their home at No. 1200 Seventh street when a leaden missile entered but did no harm. A bullet pierced a bedroom of the home of J. A. Vestry, local ticket agent for the El Paso & Southwestern.

Because of these very tangible instances of actual peril to residents living near the firing zone, orders to clear it were issued. It is certain that when the decisive battle between Villa and Calles is staged, the situation in Douglas will be menacing in spite of honest efforts on the part of combatants to respect American lives and property.

Major General Frederick Funston arrived in Douglas early yesterday and at once took supreme command of the American situation. Accompanied by Brigadier General Thomas F. Davis and Colonel Herbert J. Clocum, a tour of the American trenches was made. While it was in progress, firing was under way and when the party was in the vicinity of the cus-

IS GETTING THINGS IN READINESS FOR PAN-AMERICAN MEET



Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett.

Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett is the assistant secretary general of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, which meets in Washington next December, and he is now at the capital preparing for the meeting.

tom house, bullets came across the border in close proximity to the distinguished American soldiers. It was then that General Funston gave orders for the establishment of a new military zone. The soldiers were recalled from the trenches near the boundary line and directed to new positions along Fifth street.

It is reported that Gen. Funston met Gen. Villa near the boundary and the latter called attention to the peril from which he found it impossible to protect Americans living within a short distance of the boundary. Following his tour of inspection, Gen. Funston was asked: "Can you announce what plan or policy you will pursue in handling the situation at Douglas?"

"I have no policy; policies are dictated in Washington," he replied.

"How long will you be here?" he said succinctly.

An officer who talked during the day with Villa was Capt. Clifford U. Leonard, 18th Infantry. He approached Villa as the latter was inspecting his forces near the slaughter house at 10:30 a. m. Villa declared he had no intention of retreating out of attacking distance of Agua Prieta. He seemed in good spirits and inferred that he was expecting reinforcements from the direction of Colonia Morelos. These forces are credited with bringing with them much needed provisions and a large quantity of ammunition.

No secret is made of the fact that Villa's retirement toward Cuernavaca is for the purpose of securing a better water supply and possibly more provisions than he can secure in the vicinity of Douglas. The fact is that his sources near Douglas are practically nil. The strict enforcement by the American authorities of orders to decline Villa's request for even water was attended yesterday by widespread resentment among many Americans living near the boundary and who were forced to decline refreshment to the wounded soldiers who sought it.

It was a pleasant disappointment to Douglas that the decisive battle was not fought yesterday. During the night, firing was at times furious but it died down toward daybreak and thereafter was little more than sporadic. Villa maintained almost in its entirety the position which he took Monday on his arrival to the east of Agua Prieta.

Among his skirmishers who advanced for an early morning attack was Capt. Estrella. Wounded, he crawled over the boundary west of the slaughter house where he was found by Sheriff Harry Wheeler and taken to the Twenty-second Infantry camp hospital. No effort was made yesterday (Continued on page 7)

DEFEAT GIVEN SUFFRAGE IN EAST

New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Reject Suffrage for Women: Former By Majority Estimated at 200,000

OHIO REMAINS DRY BY 50,000 MAJORITY

New Constitution, Proposed in New York, Rejected; New York and New Jersey Elect Republican Legislatures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Woman suffrage was defeated in New York. It is predicted the majority against it will be 200,000. The project to adopt a new constitution in New York was undoubtedly defeated. The Republicans elected a majority of the new state assembly. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania also defeated suffrage.

The election of governors in Massachusetts and Kentucky appeared close. Harrington, Democrat, is leading. Welles, Republican, for governor of Maryland.

It is estimated the majority against prohibition in Ohio will be 50,000. The Republicans increased their majority in the New Jersey legislature, the home state of President Wilson.

SMELLY MESS IS ARMY SCANDAL IN PROBE

Aviation Wing of United States Army Is Aired in Court Martial of Col. Lewis Goodier, on Trial at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The undercurrent of army life and the antipathies of army officers, glimpsed over their usual confines, were heard at what officially was the court martial of Lieut. Colonel Lewis Goodier, and Judge Advocate of the Western Division of the Army.

The proceedings thus far have been taken, by persons familiar with army affairs, to indicate that the main purpose, insofar as the defense is concerned, is to bring into the open conditions existing at the army aviation school near San Diego under the management of Captain Arthur Cowan. The testimony given by Lieut. Colonel Samuel Reber, chief of the aviation section of the army, points that way.

Col. Goodier, according to Reber, remarked to Capt. Dennis Quinlan, assistant to the Judge Advocate, referring to Cowan that he "was going to get that" out of the service. Quinlan had been summoned to Washington on another case, said the witness, and during the visit told him of the remark attributed to Goodier.

DARIO RESTA HANGS NEW HUNDRED MILE RECORD AT NEW YORK

Makes One Hundred Mile Event in Record Time; Establishes Record of 56:55:71; Better Than 105 Miles per Hour.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Dario Resta won the hundred mile automobile race for the Harkness Gold Challenge Cup and \$5,000 in cash at the Sheepshead Bay speedway. His time was 56:55:71 and established a new American record, an average of one hundred and five and thirty-nine hundredths miles an hour. Bob Burman was second and Edward Rickenbacker third.

Brookland, England's world record in 56:23:93, which is 25:78 seconds faster than that made by Resta. Six cars started but John Aitken was forced out of the race after leading the first ten miles, by a broken connecting rod. Ralph de Palma's car met with a similar mishap after going forty miles. Ralph Mulford was compelled to go to the pit five times during the race because of flat tires.

CARTING FRENCH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS TO THEIR GRAVES



This scene is so common on the battle fronts that it no longer impresses the living soldiers. A score of dead French and German soldiers are being loaded on a truck, which will take them to their last resting place. The live men wonder if it will be their turn next.

ADMIRAL LITTLE ON TRIAL FOR NEGLECT

Retired Rear Admiral Faces Court Martial; Evidence Shows He Questioned the Efficiency of Batteries of Submarine.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The conversation, in which Rear Admiral Little, retired, refused to accept the batteries of the submarine K-2 until the builders agreed to make good the possible defects described in the session of the court martial of him on charges of neglect and careless methods in connection with his duties as inspection officer.

Lieut. Childs, who was assistant inspector of machinery while the submarine was under construction, said Little called the attention of representatives of the builders to conditions that might arise in the presence of lead drops in the batteries. Childs said the representative agreed to stand back of the battery throughout its life, so far as damage from lead drops was concerned. He said Little demanded the company's word to such an agreement and secured it over the telephone.

Childs was not positive such an agreement was in writing. He could almost swear he had seen a letter from company officials in which they agreed to stand by the life of the battery of the K-2 provided they were not obliged to overhaul all the batteries of this type.

Little declared, according to Childs, as far as he was concerned he had no fear of anything serious the matter with the battery. On cross examination Childs said in his opinion the battery was in excellent condition when it was accepted.

Before adjournment a telegram was received from Daniels upholding the activities of Lieut. Woodson and Lieut. Commander Johnson, the judge advocate. During the morning the court sustained the objections of the defense to the part taken by Woodson. It reversed its stand on receipt of the explanation of Daniels.

SICKNESS ON GALLIPOLI

LONDON, Nov. 2.—That stories of excessive sickness among the troops on Gallipoli Peninsula have not been overdrawn, was revealed in the House of Commons by Harold Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, who informed the House of Lords that approximately seventy-eight thousand officers and men have been relieved from the peninsula on account of sickness between April 25 and October 30.

FRENCH SUBMARINE TAKEN

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—According to the Overseas News Agency, the Turks captured the French submarine Turquoise nearly intact, and probably will utilize the vessel themselves. A dispatch Monday said the Turquoise was sunk by Turkish artillery fire, and that the entire crew, comprising two officers and twenty-four men, were taken prisoners.

JAPAN TOY TRADE

TOKYO, Nov. 2.—Japan's export trade in toys has made remarkable progress since the outbreak of the war. This is due to the suspension of Germany's exportation of toys. The low cost of labor here coupled with a rapid development of Japanese inventive genius has won for Japan an increased market, especially in Great Britain and Australia.

BIG FREIGHT MOVEMENT

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—The phenomenal freight movement, indicating a great increase in business of the country, was shown in the October reports of trunk railways which have general offices in St. Louis. The freight movement of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system for October was the heaviest in the road's history, exceeding by 2923 cars the number handled in October of 1913, the previous record month, and by 3718 the number of cars handled in October, 1914. Other roads showed like increases. It is considered noteworthy that while the October grain movement was not phenomenal and in some sections late, the general traffic movement is record-breaking. Ore shipments from the west have been unusually heavy.

SEIZURE BRINGS UP IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Seizure of Hocking, By British Warships, Brings up Question Which May Have to Be Arbitrated Before It Is Settled.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The seizure of the Hocking has brought to an issue the question on which position the United States and the Allies are so far apart that some officials believe it will require resort to arbitration for settlement. Lansing cabled Ambassador Page to obtain from the British an explanation of the facts and reasons for the seizure. When they are forthcoming the State Department will probably protest immediately and demand the surrender of the ship.

It is expected the British Foreign Office will claim the privilege of sending the Hocking to the prize court as the United States, where there is no question of life concerned, usually has consented to await the issue of regular legal petitions. There will likely be no objections and it is thought all rights will be reserved.

Accepting the statement of the president of the company owning the Hocking that the steamer was wholly American, the State Department expected to base its demands for surrender on the general authorization of international law for the sale of a merchant vessel to a neutral even if it originally was of belligerent ownership which is not alleged in the case of the Hocking, which was formerly a Danish ship.

The British contention is believed to be that the American transportation company used German money to purchase ten ships which operate, the real owners of the vessels being Germans. The British in the early stages of the war practically operated under the American construction of international law. They made an effort to read the registry, actually, and fix the character of a ship, so that only vessels under German or Austrian flags were fair prizes. Last week in order, it is explained, to conform to the policy of France, England published an order in council declaring it was no longer expedient to be governed by the Declaration of London in regard to registry, adopting the French rule of ownership that not the flag determined a vessel's nationality.

EXPLANATION OF WHITLOCK'S ACTIONS

Minister to Belgium Explains His Part in Effort to Prevent the Execution of Miss Cavell By German Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The reports of Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, submitted to Washington, reviewing the steps in connection with the Cavell execution, declares the reports by him on the subject constituted a recital of the facts without expression. They were submitted to Ambassador Page for his information and not for publication. In the natural course Page, in reporting the case of British subjects by American diplomats, transmitted the documents to the British Foreign Office which made them public. Whitlock says the publication greatly embarrassed him and the German authorities. He adds the latter seem satisfied with his explanation. There is indication of further difficulties.

The Whitlock position in Belgium occupied by Germans, is delicate. Since he has not a diplomatic status, as minister to Belgium, he is permitted to remain only by the courtesy of the German military commander. Referring to the Lannon claim of bad faith on the part of the Germans, he says he officially received no pledge or promise that he be kept informed as to the disposition of the case. It is explained no one of the conversations were of a diplomatic character, and the only remarks passed were between subordinate officers.

With the exception of the plea for mercy, which was addressed to the German military governor personally, after Miss Cavell had confessed, there was no step taken by the American legation to which the German authorities showed discourtesy. Washington officials regard the incident as closed. It is not believed Whitlock's usefulness in Belgium is impaired, although it is realized the incident placed him in an uncomfortable position.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE TO MEET.

DAYTON, Nov. 2.—The National Municipal League will hold its twenty-first annual meeting in Dayton, November 17-19 in conjunction with which the City Managers Association of America as well as the Ohio Municipal League and the Civil Service Reform League of Ohio will hold conventions. There will also be joint sessions with the Urban Universities Association.

The chief feature of the National Municipal League's meeting will be the discussion of a model charter based upon the city manager plan and the utilization of experts in municipal government. In fact, the whole question of experts will receive extended attention at the hands of the various speakers, for the committee holds that the functions of municipal government have so grown and developed that their proper administration requires the services of men who have made a life study of them.

Civic Education is another question that will come up for extended consideration and in this the League and the Urban Universities Association will take a leading part, with particular attention to university education in municipal affairs.

COMMITTEE OF THREE WILL RUN THE WAR

Asquith Makes Much Heralded Speech on the Progress of the War From the Standpoint of the British Government.

THREE CABINET MEMBERS WILL RUN BRITISH PART

Premier Tells a Number of Interesting Facts in Regard to the Conduct of the War During the Past Year.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Prime Minister Asquith, before the largest assembly of the year in the House of Commons, delivered his heralded statement of the progress of the war. His most important declaration was that the war would be conducted by a cabinet committee of three or five members which would consult the full cabinet on questions of a serious nature.

He insisted in taking his share of responsibility for the Dardanelles operations, which he said were designed to influence the Balkan situation and open the way for supplies to the Russians and strike a blow at the heart of Turkey. He did not indicate the future policy of the Dardanelles.

Sir Edward Carson, former attorney general, was heard with almost as great attention as Asquith, with the expectation that he might reveal the cause of his resignation. Carson declared the slowness of the cabinet in deciding on the policy of aiding Serbia was the main reason for his displacement.

It is taken for granted the cabinet committee will consist of Asquith, Kitchener and First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour. The plan was expected and seems in the nature of a compromise to meet the criticism that a cabinet of twenty-two was unwieldy.

Asquith pointed out the Allies were holding 200,000 Turks in the Dardanelles, regarding which operations he said: "I cannot say more in regard to this particular sphere of the war, I might too soon pronounce final judgment. The situation is receiving careful and anxious consideration, not as an isolated thing, but as a part of the larger strategic questions, that are raised wholly by the recent developments in the eastern theatre."

In the opinion of lobbyists of the House, according to reports, it is not proposed to abandon the Dardanelles. Carson asserts the country was anxious to know whether its resources, men and materials were being used to the best advantage. He described the cabinet machine as utterly incapable of conducting the war.

Asquith's speech was a recapitulation of what the government had accomplished in the past year, organizing an army. He said the gigantic overseas operations—the work of the navy in transporting troops—had been conducted with the loss of life considerably less than a tenth of one percent of the men engaged; that the German fleet did not dare show its face where it would be attacked and that the Germans had not gained a foot since April.

He revealed that Premier Venizelos of Greece, agreed to mobilize the Greek army if England and France furnished 150,000 men. It was explained the delay in going to the rescue of Serbia was due to the belief that Greece would adhere to her treaty obligations. He expressed optimism that Lord Derby's scheme for recruiting would succeed. He said he was opposed to compulsion because it would endanger national unity; but added he was ready to adopt some form of compulsory service in case of failure of voluntary enlistments.

The Asquith speech in the House of Commons monopolized the attention of Europe. The fighting, though severe, is receiving little thought. There was some fighting in Champagne. The Germans continue their efforts to approach Riga from the west. The Russians are attacking west of Dvinsk, and among the lakes south of Drinsk. The attacks and counter attacks are almost continuous on the Strya river in Volhynia and along the Strypa in Galicia. Both are claiming advantage. The Italian offensive against the Austrians continues. Vienna reports Austria is meeting with no success.